

Lynx pardella, nom. nov.

1824. *Felis pardina*, Temminck, Monogr. de Mamm. i. p. 116. Not
Lynx pardina, Oken, 1816.

Type.—Adult female (skin and skull). B.M. no. 4. 12. 12. 2.
Coto Doñana, near Jerez de la Frontera, Spain. Collected
and presented by Abel Chapman, Esq.

In applying the well-known name *Lynx pardina* to the Spanish lynx the fact has been overlooked that Temminck took his specific name from Oken, or at least that he supposed his animal to be the same as that of the earlier author. Oken's *Lynx pardina* was a striped cat from "Turkey and Barbary"*, so that, whatever the true identity of the species, it cannot have been the spotted lynx of Spain.

The material in the British Museum shows that two colour-patterns occur among Spanish lynxes, in one of which, apparently the more usual, the spots on the back and sides are small, mostly about 10 mm. or less in diameter, the rows indistinct, but containing evidently more than 25 spots between shoulder and base of tail; while in the other the spots are larger and more distinct, many of them 20 mm. in diameter, the rows containing only about a dozen spots between shoulder and base of tail. From the skins at hand it is impossible to determine the status of these two forms, though the similarity of their skulls indicates that they are merely colour-phases of a single species. To avoid any possible ambiguity I have designated a type specimen for this new name, and have selected for this purpose a skin showing the better-known, small-spotted type of coloration. Temminck's animal came from the neighbourhood of Lisbon, Portugal, but to which of the two phases it belonged the description gives no clue.

LI.—*Two new Forms of the Spanish Hare.*

By GERRIT S. MILLER.

THE series of fifteen specimens of the Spanish Hare in the British Museum shows that this strikingly characterized species † is represented by three readily distinguishable forms, which may be briefly defined as follows:—

* "In der Türkei und Barbarei . . . rothbraun, Bauch falb, Gurgel weiss, überall voll schwarzer Streifen oben, Flecken unten, auf Ohren solche Querstreifen." (Oken, Lehrbuch der Zoologie, iii. Th. ii. Abth., p. 1051.)

† For a full discussion of the status of the Spanish Hare, see de Winton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, i. p. 153 (February 1898). The name

Lepus granatensis granatensis, Rosenhauer.

Type locality.—Vicinity of Granada, Spain.

Geographical distribution.—The greater part of Spain, extending at least from the Province of Burgos in the north to the entire Mediterranean coast; Balearic Islands. Exact limits of range not known.

Diagnosis.—Ear long, its height from crown in dried specimens 105–115 mm.; general coloration pallid, the ground-colour of back nearly the cream-colour of Ridgway and much in excess of black.

Colour.—Underfur (17 mm.) bluish grey at base, the hairs becoming buffy terminally, their extreme tips frequently darker, though never definitely blackish; longer hairs (30 mm.) greyish at base, then black to tip, each with a conspicuous, sharply defined, subterminal annulation (4 mm.) of pale cream-buff; clear area along sides (ill defined) between cinnamon-rufous and ochraceous-rufous, becoming somewhat less bright on inguinal patches and darker and more intense on outer surface of thighs; outer surface of fore leg a duller shade of the same colour, the inner surface white to wrist, where the white crosses to outer side and forms a conspicuous patch on metacarpals. Collar pale wood-brown, strongly washed with pale, dull, ochraceous-buff. Chin slightly clouded with dark brown.

Skull and teeth.—In the typical form of *Lepus granatensis* the skull is of maximum size for the species, the occipito-nasal length in full-grown individuals ranging about from 85 to 90 mm.

Measurements.—Adult from Granada: hind foot 115 mm.; ear from crown 120. Adult from Seville (type of *Lilfordi*): hind foot 116; ear from crown 120. Adult male from Silos, Province of Burgos (no. 7384 G. S. M.): head and body 520; tail-vertebræ 87; hind foot 115; ear from crown 120*. Skull of adult male from Seville (type of *Lilfordi*) and of adult male from Silos, Province of Burgos (no. 7384 G. S. M.), those of latter in parentheses: occipito-nasal length 88.6 (88); condylo-basal length 77.6 (78); zygomatic breadth 42.8 (42); interorbital breadth 19 (18.8); postorbital breadth 12.4 (13.4); breadth of brain-case 31.8 (29.6); nasal (diagonal) 37.4 (39.6); greatest breadth of both nasals together 20 (18.8); diastema

Lepus Lilfordi applied to the animal by Mr. de Winton has been shown by Hiltzheimer (Zool. Anzeiger, xxx, p. 512, August 14, 1904) to be antedated by the *Lepus granatensis* of Rosenhauer (Die Thiere Andalusiens, p. 3, 1856).

* In the flesh the hind foot and ear of this specimen measured 118 and 140 mm. respectively.

24.4 (25.6); mandible 67 (65.6); maxillary tooth-row (alveoli) 16.2 (15); mandibular tooth-row (alveoli) 17.6 (15.8).

Specimens examined.—Twelve, from the following localities:—Silos, Province of Burgos, 2; Castrillo de la Reina, Province of Burgos, 2; Seville, 4; Las Marismas, Province of Seville, 1; Granada, 1; Selva, Majorca, Balearic Islands, 1; no exact locality, 1.

Remarks.—The typical form of the Spanish hare is at once recognizable by its long ears and pallid coloration. The specimen from Majorca appears to belong to this subspecies, though its hind foot and ear are both rather shorter than usual (108 mm.). It is in a bleached abraded pelage that evidently gives no idea of the animal's normal appearance, though its colour is matched by that of a skin in similar condition from Seville.

Lepus granatensis gallacius, subsp. n.

Type.—Adult male (skin and skull). B.M. no. 94. 2. 16. 1. Collected at La Coruña, Province of Coruña, Spain, January 28, 1894, by Dr. V. L. Seoane.

Geographical distribution.—At present this form is known from the extreme north-west corner of Spain only.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *Lepus granatensis granatensis*, but colour throughout dark and rich, the ground-colour of back nearly the ochraceous-buff of Ridgway, and scarcely in excess of black; white markings on fore leg not so extensive as in the typical form.

Colour.—Underfur with buffy portion distinctly brighter than in *Lepus granatensis granatensis*, and extreme tips of the hairs becoming definitely black. Subterminal annulations of longer hairs light ochreous-buff. Clear area along sides dull cinnamon-rufous, the inguinal patches similar, but outer surface of thigh and of front leg distinctly darker and brighter. Inner surface of front leg with white either extending to wrist or not beyond elbow, the usual white patch on metacarpals present in either case, though slightly less extensive than in *L. granatensis granatensis*. Collar a dark wood-brown washed with yellowish clay-colour. Head and ears noticeably darker than in the typical form, the eye-ring thrown into rather strong relief. A conspicuous, dull, cinnamon-rufous patch at base of whiskers. Chin heavily clouded with dusky, in strong contrast with surrounding parts.

Skull and teeth.—As in *Lepus granatensis granatensis*.

Measurements.—Type: hind foot 107 mm.; ear from crown 105. A second specimen (no. 82. 12. 8. 1), Vigo,

Province of Pontevedra, measures : hind foot 110 ; ear from crown 105.

Specimens examined.—Two, both from North-western Spain.

Lepus granatensis iturissius, subsp. n.

Type.—Adult (skin and skull). B.M. no. 97. 6. 15. 1. Collected in the Basses Pyrénées by G. Greig *. Presented by J. E. Harting.

Geographical distribution.—Basses Pyrénées. Limits of range unknown.

Diagnosis.—Colour essentially as in *Lepus granatensis granatensis*; ear short, its length from crown only 95 mm.; skull small and slender, its occipito-nasal length about 82 mm. instead of 85–90 mm.

Colour.—The colour so exactly agrees with that of *Lepus granatensis granatensis* as to require no special description.

Skull and teeth.—The skull differs from that of *Lepus granatensis granatensis* in its distinctly smaller size, in the even less convex dorsal profile, and the more slender rostrum. The rostral depth at front of tooth-row is 17 mm., while in *L. granatensis granatensis* it ranges from 19 to 21 mm. Other cranial characters as well as teeth as in the typical form.

Measurements.—Hind foot 110 mm.; ear from crown 95. Skull : occipito-nasal length 82·4 ; condylo-basal length 72·6 ; zygomatic breadth 39·4 ; interorbital breadth 16 ; postorbital breadth 13 ; breadth of brain-case 29·8 ; nasal (diagonal) 36·4 ; greatest breadth of both nasals together 18·8 ; diastema 22·6 ; mandible 61 ; maxillary tooth-row (alveoli) 14·8 ; mandibular tooth-row (alveoli) 15·8.

Specimen examined.—The type.

Remarks.—This strikingly marked form, which may prove to be specifically distinct from *Lepus granatensis*, is immediately recognizable by its short ear and small slender skull. Its range is probably confined to the region of the Basses Pyrénées ; at least, the Central Pyrenean hare, as described by Hilzheimer †, is a very different animal, a large member of the *Lepus europæus* group.

* Probably bought in market at Biarritz (see note by Mr. Greig in 'Field,' no. 2301, p. 135, January 30, 1897).

† *Lepus europæus pyrenæicus*, Hilzheimer, Zool. Anzeiger, xxx. p. 512 (August 14, 1906). Type locality: "Bagnères."